

the same general character. In the female, the septa of the of the inner gill possess, close to the outer lamina, a marked swelling, by which the female may be recognized at once (the swellings are distinctly seen with a hand-lens).

Thus *Spatha wahlbergi* differs from *S. kamerunensis* only by the presence of a mantle connection below (or in front of) the branchial opening, by which this opening becomes perfectly closed and subtubular. Whether this is a general character, which distinguishes the subgenera *Spatha* and *Aspatharia*, remains to be seen. There is no doubt, however, that this character indicates a higher specialisation of *S. wahlbergi*, as compared with *S. kamerunensis*. Attention should be called to the fact, that in the South American shells of the Hyriine-type, this mantle connection anterior to the branchial is rather variable, and may or may not form a generic character (NAUTILUS, 24, 1911, pp. 117, 118).

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#### A NEW CUBAN ZACHRYSLIA.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

ZACHRYSLIA RAMSDENI n. sp. Pl. 7, figs. 5, 6.

The shell is depressed-globose, imperforate, of an olive-ocher color, glossy. First  $1\frac{2}{3}$  whorls smooth, following neanic whorls irregularly wrinkled, the last whorl sharply striate above, the base nearly smooth. The periphery is rounded, last whorl descending in front. The aperture is very oblique; outer lip slightly thickened, unexpanded. The base-columellar margin is slightly concave, narrowly reflected and depressed, having a very small nodule nearer to the columella than to the base.

Alt. 13.5, diam. 17.5 mm.; 4 whorls (type).

Alt. 12.5, diam. 15.8 mm.

Manati, Los Canos estate, near Guantanamo, Cuba. Type No. 117482 A. N. S. P., collected by Charles T. Ramsden.

This species resembles *Z. emarginata* Pfr., but differs by the much thinner peristome and especially the narrower base-columellar lip. This forms a wide, flat plate in *emarginata*, but is much narrower in *ramsdeni* than in any other species of the

group. The tooth on the basal lip is much smaller than in *emarginata*.

Specimens have been in the collection of the Academy for many years labeled "*H. emarginata?*" One lot from Bland has the query "can these be young *emarginata?*" on the label—Another lot was in the Van Nostrand collection, two specimens having been given to the Academy. The collector of these shells is unknown.

Other views of the specimens now figured were given in NAUTILUS, vol. 28, April, 1915, pl. 6, figs. 2, 2a, when I first recognized the form as new.

*Z. emarginata* (pl. 7, fig. 7) was first found by Gundlach at Caimanera, on Guantanamo Bay, only dead ones in this arid place. Afterwards he collected it at Mayari. Mr. Ramsden has sent it from the following localities: Boca de Jaibo, 1 mile below confluence of Jaibo and Guantanamo rivers. Arroyo Hondo, Los Caños, Guantanamo, Vinculo de Guantanamo. Colonia "Blanco," 2 miles southeast of Guantanamo. Also a dead shell from Caimanera, Gundlach's original locality. Fossil specimens were sent by Mr. Aman some years ago from a deposit of clay at Guamo, on the Rio Cauto. Specimens from all of these localities have been examined by the winter. There is not much variation except in the height of the spire.

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#### REICHENBACH'S ZOOLOGIE.

Allgemeine Taschenbibliothek der Wissenschaften. Fünfter Theil. Zoologie oder Naturgeschichte des Thierreichs. Erstes Bändchen. Dresden. P. G. Hilschersche Buchhandlung. 1828.

Zoologie oder Naturgeschichte des Thierreichs, nach eigenen Ansichten bearbeitet von H. G. Ludwig Reichenbach, etc., etc. Erstes Bändchen.

The series and special title pages quoted above are those of a little-known book which I have been able to examine by the kindness of Dr. Charles W. Richmond, the well-known ornithologist and expert on bird nomenclature. Except for the new